#### Amusements

ASINO SIG-The Whiti of the Town.

JALY'S-SIJ- The Circus Girl.

BIED MUSEL Way Works. Grand Concerts and Cinematerials.

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE S.M. Never Again.

BARRICK THEATRE S.M. The Good Mr. Best.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE. A Fight for Hund.

RAND REPOCKEY S.M. The Hound of Pleasure.

ROSTER & BIAL'S 1730 Variety and Promenade Cor MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Concert by Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. MANHATTAN BEACH-4-Souse's Concert-S:45-Robin

OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM-S:15-Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN -Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S -Continuous Performances
PLEASURE PALACE, 58th-st. and 3d-ave. -1:30-7:30Yaudeville.

### Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col	Page.	Col.
Amusements 8	0	Instruction 8	1-3
Appoundements12	6	Law Schools S	1
Business Notices 6	1	Machinery 9	- 4
Bankers & Brokers 11	- 42	Loans 9	4
Ichunets & Brozers	4	Marriages and Deaths 7	- 6
Hound and Rooms 9 Business Chances 9	7	Miscellaneous12	4-6
Carpet Cleaning 9		Money to Loan !!	4
Circ Hotels		Ocean Steamers S	5
Dividend Notices 17		Proposals	4
Dom. Sits. Watted. 19	0.7	Ratironda10	7-0
Dissolution Sales 11	4	Real Estate 0	2-3
Dressmaking 9	- 4	School Agencies 8	3
	(3)	Special Notices 7	- 6
European Ads 3		Steamboats 8	47
Pinancial Elections, 11		Summer Resorts 8	- 4
		Tenchers 8	- 3
Poreclosure Sale		The Turf 8	6
Help Wanted	1/6	Work Wanted 9	5-6

#### Business Notices.

Rell Top Desks and Office Furniture.

# New Pork Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President Borda of Uruguay was shot and killed by an assassin as he was leaving the Cathedral in Montevideo; the murderer was arrested. —— Fort All-Musjid in the Khyber Pass was captured and burned by the rebel tribesmen of the Indian frontier; the entire pass is now in possession of the rebels. —— Twenty women were killed at Moncada, Spain, owing to an accident to apparatus used in raising water. of Constantinople are crowded with Armenians and Liberal Turks; Turkish crueities in Armenia continue. — The British Association for the Advancement of Science closed its meeting in Toronto. — In a speech before the Volksraad of the South African Republic President Krüger repudiated British suzerainty of the Transvaal. — Canada extended the benefit of her prefer-ential tariff to eleven more nations.

ential tariff to eleven more nations.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley reviewed the parade of the Grand Army in Buffalo, after riding at its head over the line of march.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association began in Cleveland; President Woolworth read his address. —— An outbreak of race troubles and lynchings occurred in Arkansas. —— Justice Alton B. Parker, said that, while not a candidate for the Court of Appeals Judgeship, he would not decline a nomination. while not a candidate for the Court of Appeals
Judgeship, he would not decline a nomination.

— The Behring Sea Commission held a preliminary meeting in Halifax. — The steamer
Willamette arrived at Seattle bringing the latest
news from the goldseekers in Alaska. —
There were indications of a change of front in
some of the coal operators in the Pittsburg district, but a number of the largest insisted that
they would resume work in their mines at once. they would resume work in their mines at once. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Police Board CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Police Board retired Chief Conlin at his own request on a pension of \$5,000 a year, and appointed Acting Inspector McCullagh to fill the vacancy; the Corporation Counsel was asked for an opinion as to whether or not the new Chief would have to take a Civil Service examination. —— President Quigg of the Republican County Committee ansurance that if the Citizans Union romit nced that if the Citizens Union nomi

tee announced that it the Chizens chain home nated Seth Low before the Republican convention some other man would be named by the Republicans. — A big Swiss firm is to establish a silk mill here in consequence of the Dingley law. — The valuable plot of land at Broadway and Thirty-ninth-st, on which it was strended to build the Herald Square Hotel, was intended to build the Herald Square Hotel, was traded by Julien T. Davies to Edward H. Van Ingen for the Bancroft Building and a sum of money. — Placido Saitta, who was arrested in connection with the death of Mrs. Ottillie Kiraly, in Brooklyn, was discharged. — The Vencedor outsilled the Jessica in the special regatta of the Corinthian fleet of New-Rochelle.

The Cleveland baseball team failed to score against the New-York men: Brooklyn ded Pittsburg. Stocks were dull and a

lers in Europe will receive The Tribune for postage prepaid. The address, in all cases, changed as often as desired.

Readers on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts receive the regular city edition of the paper, with extra pages added for their respective localities.

### THE PASSING OF PETER CONLIN.

Smith dealt a blow to Commissioner Parker yesterday which wellnigh stupefied the member of the Board who is so largely responsible for the disorganization and confusion which have prevailed in the Police Department. In effect they brought about the retirement of Chief Con-In, and in accomplishing that result they conferred a benefit on the people of New-York. Governor Black had an opportunity some time ago to relieve this community of a grievous affliction by eliminating Commissioner Parker from the Police Board. He failed to take advantage of that opportunity. From the time when the deplorable mistake was made of putting Mr. Parker in a public office that official and are not sorry that the victims of the silver has been an injurious influence in municipal affairs. Chief Conlin, a man of limited intellect and of meagre ability, decided to attach himself as a color-sergernt to Commissioner Parker, and to do all the mischief that he well new low record for silver, caused by the sales could do in a department which could be the source of a great deal of good or of almost incalculable harm. One of the best things which have occurred in public affairs in this part of the country for many a day was the retirement of Chief Cenlin. II's conception of duty was singularly imperfect, and, in fact, was wofully awry. He had never distinguished himself by marked March 29.37 pence was the London and 64.25 efficiency in anything. In every precinct on Manhattan Island, and even in the region above the Harlem River, he was looked upon by policencen of every grade as weak, doll and vaeilbilling. Commissioner Parker made a mere Separty and of blue, and used him so far as he could for the injury of the best interests of the community.

Peter Could has been an exceptionally fortunate man. He was not favored at birth with 24 per cent, corn about 10 per cent, lard about any copious endowment of capacity, and such faculties as Nature had bestowed upon him were not developed with ingenuity and zeal. It is obvious that he has been a disastrous failure as the executive head of the force. A Chief of Po lice in the first city of America must have vast opportunities for usefulness, but a narrow, petty man of Chief Conlin's type is sure to neglect those opportunities and in various ways to bring upon himself the criticism of high-minded citizens of broad views and of genuine public spirit.

The gain to this town in the consignment of Chief Conlin to obscurity and harmlessness on a pension of \$3,000 a year is gratifying, and the diminishing of the opportunities for mischief which Commissioner Parker has enjoyed through the aid and support of Chief Conlin eaght to be welcomed by loyal and unselfish New-Yorkers with no small satisfaction. The Board has now put Acting Inspector McCuliagh in place of the Chief who has been practically set

aside. When the Greater New-York becomes a

reality on January 1, 1898, the present organization of the Police Department will be revo lutionized. Acting Chief McCullagh has a few months before him in which he may be able, if he is a man of the right sort, to convince the citizens on both sides of the East River that he possesses the qualities which should be possessed by any one who is fit to be the executive nead of the Police Department of the Greater New-York. Every word of his and every act of his will be studied with close attention on every day during which he will hold the place which Chief Conlin has given up to pass into inglorious ease and oblivion. Few questions which will confront the communities that are to be consolidated next year into the second city of the globe are more momentous than the proper administration of the police force. If Acting Chief McCullagh is so uncommon and so indispensable a man that the voters of the various boroughs which will be combined into one huge city turn to him with the general agreement that he above all others is the suitable person to control the work of the patrolmen, the roundsmen, the sergeants, the captains and the inspectors of the Greater New-York, the future of Mr. McCullagh

#### THE STATE OF GREECE.

The condition of affairs in Southeastern Europe may be briefly described. Turkey is a greater military Power than she has been for a generation. Greece is more crushed and prostrate than she has been since her independence was won. And between the utter spoliation of the latter by the former stands only one barrier, the stubborn will of England. This last is the most obvious fact of all. Turkey demands a large indemnity, and wants to retain possession of Thessaly until it is paid. In that she has the active or passive support of all the great Powers except one. Greece is willing to pay, but is utterly unable to do so until Thessaly is restored to her, and so asks that the latter be done at once. In that she is supported by Great Britain alone, Certainly her request is reasonable. For, since she cannot pay the indemnity without the aid of Thessaly, for Thessaly to be withheld until she does pay means for it to be withheld forever. It is as though a workman's tools were selzed by a creditor, to be held until the debt is paid. With- edge. out the tools he cannot earn money to pay the debt, and is thus docmed to hopeless insolvency. Never in the whole tangled Eastern question has any nation taken a more righteous stand than Great Britain is taking now, and it is to be hoped she will maintain it to the

As for the general state of Greece, it is most pitiable. Everybody is suffering. For Greece is that rara avis, a nation with few very rich and few very poor-no "plutocrats" and no beggars. Wealth is distributed more evenly than in any other nation. Or, rather, that was the case. Now nearly all are poor, and beggars are numerous. The losses and distresses of a disastrous war weigh heavily upon all. scarcely a household in all the land that is not suffering. If it be true that the war was a popular one, forced by the people upon the Government, then sorely are the people paying for their folly. Now-for the first time, too-beggars are numerous in Athens and in every large town and bity. The thousands of refugees from Crete are destitute, and the Government is unable to provide for them, so they are forced to beg their bread from door to door. There are refugees from Thessalv, too, who cannot return to their fertile farms until the Turkish occupation is ended, and still others from Epirus and Macedonia, who have been exiled by the vindictive Turks. The total roll shows scores of thousands of involuntary mendicants, all of whom were a year or two ago self-supporting, pelagic sealing is as much concerned as those and would be so again were Thessaly restored to its rightful owner and autonomy granted to

This state of affairs is not war. It is a consequence of war. But it is, from an economical | self-interest demand some scheme of protection. point of view, worse than actual war. The daily expense to the Greek Government and the present scheme is neither is entirely apparpeople is more exhausting now than it was last | ent. That such a one can be devised is not to spring, when the armies were fighting before be doubted. and cooler. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 80 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 75%. The case would be bad enough were Thessaly Readers at summer resorts may have The restored and all the issues of the war adjusted. Tribune, by mail, daily and Sunday, for It would then take years for Greece to recover \$1 per month or \$2.50 for 3 months. Travel- from the blow she has sustained. But the present anomalous situation is vastly worse. It is \$1.78 per month or \$4.85 for 3 months, war in peace. It is death in life. It is something that, for the credit of humanity and of European civilization, should be ended at the earliest possible moment. If Greece is to be spoliated and her territory, partitioned by her Moslem conqueror, let it be known and done forthwith. But against such a consummation the voice of England is yet potent, and will, let it be hoped, remain potent; and not only that, but potent also for a more just and speedy set-Police Commissioners Moss, Andrews and thement of the war issues and a restoration of a true and beneficent peace.

## PROSPERITY, INSTEAD OF CHEAP MONEY.

"No prosperity can come until silver has been restored." Mr. Bryan shouted several hundred times last year. Following him many thousand other shouters told the people that their welfare depended upon restoring the use and putting up the price of silver. Some millions of people believed the tale. But a greater number by nearly a million looked straight to the fact that prosperity depends upon work and wages, and voted for McKinley. They have their reward, fraud can share it. For every day brings tidings of more works opened, thousands of more hands employed, and better wages for many. At the same time almost every day brings word of a of American mines and speculators.

The price has now gone below 24 pence, only 23.87 pence being quoted Tuesday at London and 51.5 cents at New-York. A month ago 27.5 pence was the London price and 59.25 cents the New-York price, on the day the new tariff was passed and a real prosperity secured. In cents the New-York price on the day President McKinley was inaugurated. In November 30 pence was the London and 65.25 cents was the New-York price on the Saturday before McKinley was elected. The dawn of prosperity was resisted to the utmost by the silver producers and speculators, and for them it is coming but slowly. Their metal has lost over 20 per cent of its price since the election. Wheat has gained 7 per cent, pork 11 per cent and live hogs 19 per cent. The people who believed in getting their living by compelling labor to get its wages and farmers their pay in 50-cent dollars are now getting less than 40 cents for the silver which they wanted to sell for a dollar. But the people who believed in work and employment for American instead of foreign labor are beginning to get their returns.

Money was going to be scarce and dear, as cording to the calamity howlers last year. If "the cause of silver" was defeated that would give the gold monopoly a chance to turn the screw once more, and depress the value of everything else, making money so scarce that nobody could get enough for his needs. Silver was defeated, and deposits in National banks have increased \$100,000,000, the lawful reserve has increased \$69,000,000, and the money in the hands

legitimate trade the increase has been relatively Prices are not shrinking, nor much greater. wages. The thing shrinking is the pretence that 50 cents' worth of silver last fall, now not 40 cents' worth, constitutes an honest dollar.

The American people have an object-lesson which ought to last them some time. It is on the nature of prosperity, how it was lost and the way to recover it. It was lost by taking work from American and giving it to foreign labor. Recovery means nothing but restoration of labor and its reward to American workers. It is the uplifting of the millions that makes things better. The policy that would sacrifice everything to enrich a few importers does not benefit the people. The policy that would enrich a few score silver mine-owners by robbing all the rest of the people, giving to the few \$30,000,000 a year taken from the farm-owners and the wage-carners throughout the country, promised no good, but only great harm to the millions, and they had sense enough to defeat it. The policy which promises better protection for American industries, no more closing of mills or mines or discharging of hands, and better wages for workers, through securing for Americans the opportunity to produce for their own needs things for which \$395,000,000 was paid to foreigners in the five months ending with July, the millions were able to understand and restored by their votes. Even the least sensible of the farming States which supported Bryan are now permitted to share in full measure the prosperity resulting from their defeat.

#### SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS.

Dr. Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, has made a brief forecast of the report on the Behring Sea seals, which he is about to present to the Government. It is explicit and emphatic. The seals are vanishing. They number, at the Pribyloff Islands, less than one-fifth as many as in 1883. Of this decrease there is only one cause-namely, pelagic scaling, with its inevitable and indiscriminate slaughter of female seals. For it there is only one remedy, prohibition of pelagic scaling. Those are his conclusions, unequivocally expressed, and backed up by the authority of observation and knowl-

The Pribyloff Islands are not, however, the only seal rookeries. There are others on the Commander Islands, which belong to Russia. What is the state of affairs there? Almost simultaneously with Dr. Jordan's report comes an answer to that question in an official report of Mr. Leonhard Stejneger, of the United States National Museum. On the Russian Islands, he says, the seals have in late years been rapidly decreasing in numbers, and the herds will soon disappear altogether if present conditions con-The blame for this decrease he places with irresistible logic "upon pelagic sealing, and upon pelagic sealing alone." The remedy is, of course, obvious. He recommends absolute prohibition of all pelagic scaling for at least six years, and thereafter permanently within 150 knots from the islands; total prohibition of killing on land for one year, and thereafter killing of "bachelor seals" only, and not later than August 1.

If a report were to be obtained concerning the seal islands belonging to Japan it would unquestionably be to the same effect, and would suggest the same remedial measures. These three nations have a proprietary interest in the seal rookeries. A fourth, Great Britain, has the chief interest in pelagic sealing. Certainly the four ought, at the coming conference, to find a way to preserve the herds from extermination and to preserve from ruin a most profitable industry. In this the nation that most practises that own the rookerles, because pelagic sealing is declining about as rapidly as land-killing. As Mr. Stejneger says, there will soon be no seals for the pelagic scalers to kill. Both reason and which shall be both equitable and effective. That

### AN ANDERSONVILLE PARK.

The attention of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be called afresh at Buffalo this week to the expediency of countenancing or discountenancing a project set on foot a year or more ago for the conversion of the old prison grounds at Andersonville into a National memorial park. The undertaking is at present in the hands jointly of the Georgia Department of the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps, one of its auxiliary branches. The Georgia veterans, it seems, originally purchased a portion of the Audersonviile site, and at the National Encampment of 1806, held at St. Paul, transferred the deed to the property to the Woman's Relief Corps, which at once started a subscription to complete the purchase, and thus recover and preserve for memorial purposes the tragic and fatal arena in which the brutal Wirtz long exercised his infamous severities. The fund neces sary to maintain the proposed park has already reached respectable proportions, and plans have been sketched out for the conversion of the once loathsome prison pen into a decorous and sightly public reservation. Meanwhile, the fur ther sanction and co-operation of the National Encampment are to be asked in the work of establishing the Andersonville park, and so marking it as to commemorate appropriately the struggles and sufferings of the Union prisoners who faced a lingering and horrid death within its once frowning stockades.

The ninery acres of ground to which the Woman's Relief Corps has already obtained title cover not only the site of the former prison pen, but also the lines of the Confederate works surrounding it. It is now proposed by the promoters of the reservation project to encircle the whole purchase with an iron fence, to plant a hedgerow along the path of the old wooden stockade, to build a marble pavillon over what was known as "Providence Spring," to mark with tablets all points of interest within the former inclosure, and to erect at or near its centre a monument with an inscription commemorative of the heroism and misfortunes of the 12,926 Federal soldiers who perished within its forbidding walls. A driveway is to be opened to the Andersonville National Cemetery near by, where most of the victims of Wirtz's brutality and incompetency lie buried, and a strenuous effort is to be made to impart to the new memorial reservation all the impressiveness and beauty of suggestion encountered in National cemeteries like Arlington, or battle parks

Whether soil so saturated with associations of misery and horror as that of Andersonville can ever hope to evoke the feelings and memories which Arlington and Gettysburg inspire is, however, far from certain; and the encampment at Buffalo might easily be justified in hesitating before indorsing absolutely the proposal to rechristen the foulest of Southern prison camps as a public memorial park. A battle-field may properly be preserved and marked to recall to the world the valor and sacrifices, the sufferings and triumphs of a patriotic soldiery. Its monuments tell only stories of courage, endurance, discipline and glory, and commeniorate only the heroic side of National and military life. Perhaps no nobler courage was displayed in siege or buttle than that which faced with hopefulness the of the people outside the Treasury has indesperate and wasting ordeal of confinement creased since last October \$64,000,000, over \$40,-

the loans for the support of industries and that the mind naturally shrinks from the suggestion that they be refreshed and perpetuated through the establishment of a public park, with monuments and inscriptions, on the site of Wirtz's unspeakable brutalities. Such a park, though it might draw a closer attention to the heroism, patience and endurance of the Union prisoners who suffered within its former confines, would at the same time commemorate tarbarities and inhumanities which, it is hoped, the American character has put behind it, and prolong memories of sheer savagery which, in the interest of progress and civilization, might well be allowed to sink into obscurity undis-

> BEET-SUGAR FARMS AND FACTORIES. The holding of a National Convention of gree unwonted, and in fact, so far as its own Sugar-beet Growers at Rome, N. Y., gives timeliness to a recent report of the United States Consul at Magdeburg on beet-sugar factories, which is, indeed, full of valuable suggestion to all in this country who may be thinking of engaging in the business of sugar production from beets. It is based upon the experience of German producers, and Germany is at once one of the chief producers of beet sugar and one of the most practical, scientific and successful of industrial nations. It is probable that the industry in question may be conducted as successfully here as there. But that end will be most readily attained by pursuing paths similar to those which have led to it in Germany.

The prime suggestion is that beet farms and beet-sugar factories must stand together. It is idle to grow beets if there is no mill at hand to extract the sugar from them, and it is idle to build a factory if there are no beet farms at hand to supply it with raw material. In addition to the adaptation of soil and climate to beet growing, therefore, the farmer must consider the suitability of the place for the establishment of a factory, and, conversely, the would-be manufacturer must consider, apart from the intrinsic availability of his mill site, the possibilities of beet culture on the surround-

The requirements for beet culture are a rich. deep soll, with a porous, well-drained subsoil and a generous application of suitable fertilizers. The climate should be such as to assure fairly moist weather for the first three mouths of the growing season and one month of comparatively dry, sunny weather following. Indeed the latter is the more important for the necessary moisture of the first three months can be supplied by artificial irrigation. When such conditions of soil and climate do not exist there is little use in trying beet culture. Where they are found the farmer will be justified in making some practical experiments with sugar beets, not on a large scale necessarily, but in small lots, in various parts of his farm.

If it be ascertained that beets can be successfully grown in a given place the next question is there. The essential requirements for a factory are water for washing the beets, etc., fuel for the engines, and limestone for purifying the saccharine juice. These must be close at hand, or readily and cheaply procurable from a distance of the readily and cheaply procurable from a distance of the read until 1889. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Great Western, of Canada, as chief clerk to the reneral superintendent. In 1889, the latter year he entered the employ of the Great Western, of Canada, as chief clerk to the reneral superintendent. In 1889, the latter year he entered the employ of the Great Western, of Canada, as chief clerk to the reneral superintendent. In 1889, the latter year he entered the employ of the Great Western, of Canada, as chief clerk to the reneral superintendent. In 1889, the first clerk to the reneral superintendent to the reneral superintendent. In 1889, the first clerk t readily and cheaply procurable from a distance. If they are not there is no use in building a factory and none in attempting to grow beets. If they are a mutual agreement should be made between the farmer and the manufacturer, the former stipulating to provide sufficient quantitles of beets to make the factory profitable, the latter to take and utilize the product of the farms. All these conditions complied with, the enterprise may be undertaken with good promise of success. That there are many places in the United States where it may be thus undertaken is not to be doubted. But that fact must be ascertained by actual experiment in every case, unless disappointment and disaster are to be the result.

'Put me off at Buffalo" has a new significance this week-and a patriotic and inspiring one.

Probably a great many persons are now feeling just about as the man felt who a year ago sent to Chairman Hanna the imperative dispatch: "Wheat is high enough; get under corn." | to

General Bolivar seems to have more trouble getting his equestrian image into Central Park and keeping it there than he had in liberating the whole string of South American republics.

The loss of a pugilist in Chilkoot Pass on his way to Alaska will not awaken any great amount of public anxiety. If the entire rabble of that fraternity had been lost in like manner to battle with the bear of those circumpolar wildernesses, and turn up in after ages preserved in icebergs, like the herded Siberian shed tears for them. The adventures of Mr. Frank Slavin, lost in that desolate gorge since August 5, may or may not hereafter be known in detail, but they are likely to have been thrilling enough to make an unusually bloodcurdling frontier novel.

With the discovery of rich finds of pearls in the White and Arkansas rivers, following right on the heels of the advent of "dollar wheat." Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and general "advancageni of calamity," has more than a due share of trouble on his hands.

For ready reference. The Tribune has reprinted, in pamphlet form, the new Protective Tariff bill. In parallel columns have been arranged the rates of the new measure and those of the destructive Wilson bill, now happily an obsolete document. The reciprocity provisions are given verbatim. The Dingley bill, enacted by a Republican Congress at the urgent request of a Republican President, has already caused the slowly ebbing tide of National prosperity to run the other way; and it will repay careful perusal and be required for frequent consultation by men of all occupations during the next few years. Copies will be mailed from The Tribune office, to any part of the United States, for 10 cents each, postage paid.

Peffer wants Bryan to broaden out. He is rolled out now till he is as thin as piecrust.

If he had not gone to Cologne there would be more plausibility in the report that King Chulalongkorn had adopted peppermint as the Court perfume, and when he got home would make Bangkok smell like a prescription.

After seven years' litigation and the distribution of \$5,000,000 among the contesting attorneys, the heirs of the Davis estate of Montana have determined to divide amicably what is left while any is left. The inheritors are doubtless of the opinion that all lawyers shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone forever, a sentiment naturally developed among parties to testamentary litigation when there is much to divide.

We wonder how those "best citizens" down in Louisiana who killed some Italians for a murder which it is now proved they did not commit feel about lynching. The encyclical of the Armenian Patriarch de-

nouncing the Armenian bomb-throwers in Constantinople will probably have as much effect on them as a similar promulgation from the Pope would have on the dynamitards of Barcelona and Madrid and Paris. But it does the hierarch credit all the same, showing that he has the courage to oppose himself to the irregular reprisals of his own oppressed and tortured people. He has apologized to the Sultan behind the Andersonville stockade. But so 000,000 of it in gold coin. Since March the loans | grewsome, so painful, so revolting are the and disavowed the action of his retaliatory co-

of the banks have increased \$43,000,000, and in | memories which the Georgia prison pen recalls | religionists, but whether he has silenced all

A number of English manufacturers are preparing to transfer their plants to the United States, thus doing away with the necessity of any complaints of our tariff. It is a rational method of meeting the case, and they and their industries will be welcome.

The journeying veteran on his way to Buffalo streamed forth in such unnumbered multitude as to cause quite a boom in transportation and pour a wealth of tribute into the various Northern and Western railroad treasuries. He thus assisted in reviving the prosperity of the country which he once so valiantly assisted to save, in peace and war deserving well of his own, his native land. Buffalo booms with him in a deexperience is concerned, unparalleled.

#### PERSONAL.

Henry O. Tanner, the negro artist, one of whose paintings has been purchased by the French Govrnment for the Luxembourg Gallery, was born in Philadelphia about thirty-five years ago. He is the son of Bishop Tanner, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Kansas City, Mo. When young Tanner was still in the twenties, he became drawing instructor in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Later be went to Paris, and there became a pupil Benjamin Constant. He exhibited in the Salons of 1895 and 1896, his pletures then attracting favor-nile criticism, and his "Daniel in the Lion's Den" receiving the coveted "mention honorable." As already announced in The Tribune, it is his "The Raising of Lazarus" that is to hang in the Luxem-

Mrs. Lillian Small, of Cape Cod, Mass., lives in little cottage under the shadow of the great Highland Light, and there she spends most of the time looking through a telescope for passing ships and telegraphing her observations to Boston. She learned to do this when a child from her father, who occupied the post of signal-master. After re-

Curley Chief, one of the best-known of the Pawnee Indians, near Perry, Okla., who died the other day, was said to be more than one hundred years old. He took part in most of the Indian years old. He took part in most of the Indian wars and was the leader of his tribe in many of its battles with the Osages. This war was waged half a century ago. The two tribes are separated by the Kansas River.

Captain Lucian M. Clemons, who recently retired as keeper of the life-saving station at Marblehead Point, Ohio, on Lake Erie, and his two brothers were the first persons to receive the lifesaving medal of the first class awarded by the United States. The brothers displayed heroic bravery and daring in rescuing two sailors from the nooner Consuelo, which was wrecked near Marblehead on April 20, 1875. The action of the brothers was brought to the attention of the Government, and on June 20, 1876, they received their recognition under the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874. The Captain is still hale and hearty. Samuel R. Callaway, who has been elected presi-

dent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, began his railroad career as a junior clerk in the auditor's office of the Grand Trunk in 1863, remaining with the financial department of the road until 1869. In the latter year he entered

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY

W. T. Stead in "The Review of Reviews" gives the following acknowledgment to women: reign of Queen Victoria has produced no greater vellst than George Eliot. No better incarnation of organizing ability and divine tenderness than Florence Nightingale. In Mrs. Barrett Browning it has seen the greatest female singer since Sappho. in political economy it has given us Harriet Mar-tineau and Mrs. Fawcett. In the distinctive creative gift of inspiring enthusiasm, of compelling conviction, it would be difficult to name three men the could be compared with Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Besant."

A railroad man made the remark the other day that not one American in a hundred who spent his surplus cash in making a summer tour of Europe had ever visited some of the most noted places of interest in his own country. "I personally know many men." said he, "who have absolutely no blea of the grandeur of the Yosemite Valley or the Yellowstone National Park, but who will rave ever the splendors of the Alps or the Valley of the Rhine. Not one in five hundred who become enthusiastic over the lakes of Switzerland and Italy have ever even seen our own grand inland seas. I often wonder how Americans feel when they go to Europe and are asked about the places of interest in this country that they know nothing about. I suppose, Americanlike, they put up a about. I suppose, Americanlike, they put up bluff and answer the questions all right, but nust make them feel queer. It is all strange tme, for on half of what it costs to spend a summe in Europe most of the places of interest here could be visited. I want to see all there is worth seein here first; then I will visit Europe."—(Philadelphi Press.

The famous Wallace collection of paintings is to remain at Hertford House, England, if the recommendations of the committee appointed to gonsider the matter are carried out. The purchase of the house and freehold, with certain structural alterations to improve light and space, will cost the nation, it is estimated, about \$450,000, mammoth, there would be little occasion to Phillips, art critic of "The Daily Telegraph," has been appointed keeper of the collection.

Handicapped.—"That man," remarked an admir-ing friend, "has the faculty of saying clearly in a few words what others would require pages to ex-

"Too bad!" said Senator Sorghum. "He'll never get along in politics; not unless he learns to fili-buster better than that."—(Washington Evening Star.

French statistics show that there are now 2,150 women in France who earn their living as authors or writing for newspapers, while there are only seven hundred painters and sculptors of that sex. Among the writers are 1.000 novelists, 200 lyric poets and 19 who publish children's stories and educational works.

HIS LOVE GREW COLD. In happier days her lover wooed And vowed and pleaded, signed and sued; And now she vows that he shall see That she can sue as well as he.

The oldest printing press in America is in the

-(Puck

State of Georgia. "The date of its birth is lost in antiquity," says "The Atlanta Constitution," "but there has never been any doubt in the minds of the editors who have manipulated it that it was old enough to know better. It is a cross between the hand-press invented by Washington and a neglected cornsheller, and is curlously inscribed with the desperate hieroglyphics of ancient and long-suffering editors. Its joints creaked, as with rheumatism, and when the paper went to press it had a way of falling down and so mixing up the railroad schedules that the trains never what time to leave. Every blacksmith in the county has exhausted his skill upon it, and it has been patched and prayed over until it is a mere remnant of its former self. When Sherman passed through Georgia to the sea his men used portions of it for battering rams, but when he started to print a few official orders on it, it proved its lovality to a lost cause by falling down and distributing the type all over the room. It has been burned out six times, and in the earthquake of 1886 it was dismembered and thrown on the railroad track, where it wrecked the cannon-ball train five minutes afterward. The Sheriff has levied on it twenty times, only to pay the editor to take it back, and from the perch it used to occupy in the lowlands of Lee overlooked the graves of fourteen editors, and, old and ailing as it is, it is destined to go rumbling down the corridors of time as long as an editor needs groceries."

A Painful Problem.—Teacher (stating problem)—If your grandfather had lived eighty years and saved 50 each year, and invested the money at 6 per cent—What are you crying for, Ikey—Mein grandfader didn't.—(Puck.

The people of St. John's, N. B., are lamenting the fall in the price of their great staple, codfish, which now brings less money than for many years before. The fish caught by the French has become a successful rival of the New-Brunswick cod, driving the latter from foreign markets. Whereas, 129,535 quintals were exported, for instance, Spain in 1887, last year only 29,546 were sent to that country.

Helping Out the Legitimate.—"Our folks is early retirers. Yes, sir. We never had no luck at our opryhouse with five-ack plays. Not until las' year. Then a comp'ny come up from Noo-York an' played 'Hamlet.' Our marager's a cute one, He knew he couldn't hold the people to th' end o' the play without somethin' additional attractive. What do you knoss he did."

"Give it up."
"He put on a pie eatin' contest right after the fencin' scene in the last ack."—(Cleveland Plain Pealer.

APPLES FOR NEW-YORK'S POOR.

MR. MOODY GETS HIS YOUNG FOLK TO PICE FRUIT AT NORTHFIELD.

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).-Dr. A. C. Dixon preached this morning on "Biblical Holf-ness." He had a good deal to say about offeringsin offerings, peace offerings, meat offerings, trespass offerings and whole burnt offerings. After he had pronounced the benediction and the people re to leave the church, Mr. Moody left his seat and

a matter needing immediate attention. Last year our Seminary girls picked up a lot of apples and sent them to Boston. They won't be back for two or three weeks yet, and I want you to send some apples to New-York this week. We have the apples the railroads will carry them very cheaply three barrels for a dollar-and I want to have so of these fine apples sent to the people of New-York who cannot afford to buy them. There are a good many young people in the town, a number of young ladies from New-York among them. If they will all come to my house at 3 o'clock we will have an apple bee. You pick up the apples, I will give them and haul them to the station free, and we must raise money enough to pay the freight."

Mr. Moody appointed a committee of young men-Mr. Janeway, of New-Brunswick; Mr. Wood, of Mr. Janeway, of New-Brunswick, Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, and his son, Paul Moody-to collect the money and take charge of the matter here, and asked the Rev. John B. Devins, of New-York, to look after the distribution of the apples after they reached the city. Any missionary or head of a charitable society wishing some of the apples, which will probably be in New-York on Friday or Satur-day, may address Mr. Devins, at No. 329 East Fourth-st.

day, may address Mr. Devins, at No. 333 hast Fourth-st.

Mr. Moody and his little granddaughter. Emma Fitt, not yet two years old, were on hand to welcome the fifty young people who responded to his call for helpers, and soon between fifty and stry busnels were ready to be shipped. If little Emma did not pick up as many applies as any other girl, she attracted more attention than all the rest as she trudged along with her single apple and but it in the basket where her grandfather had thrown his. A storm made the grass too wet to conditude the bee long, and the young people are looking forward to another day of it to-morrow.

Dr. Dixon was extremely practical to-day, as usual. He said that one of the needs of Christian people was to have more backbone. Another need was for them to have fresh religious experiences.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Effle Sherwood Williams to Reuben Finch Corry, son of William Corry, a re-tired member of the firm of Southard, Robertson & Co., of this city, took place at S o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. D. Williams, No. 63 West Ninety-fifth-st. There were only relatives and personal friends at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Betts, of St. John's Church, Goshen, N. Y., the godfather of the bride. Miss Williams's gown was of white satin, with flounces and lace, Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blos-soms. Her maid of honor, Miss Nan McKee, of soms. Her maid of honor, Miss Nau McKee, of Charleston, S. C., wore a costume of cont-colored silk yelled with white silk gauze. There were no ordesmaids or ushers. The bridegroom's brother, Charles Harris Phelps Corry, was lesst man. Takittle flower girls were in gowns of pink silk, with trimmings of white lace, and each carried a basket of yellow roses. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chaurant, Mrs. J. A. Cartiedge, Mrs. E. C. Giroux, Mrs. William Corry and Dr. Richard Gotthell.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Maud Stone, the youngest daughter of William F. Stone, of West Brighton, Staten Island, to Harold Waldo, of this city.

At the marriage of Miss Nathalie Dresser, & daughter of the late G. W. Dresser, of this city, John Nicholas Brown, which is scheduled to take place at Trinity Church, Newport, on September 8, Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Re. George J. Magill, the rector of the church, and several other clerxymen and intimate friends of the bridegroom. Miss Dresser will have no bridesmaids or maids of honor. Mr. Brown's best man will be Horace Biney, of Paris. There will be sky ushers, and a wedding reception will be held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edward

Miss Mercedes de Armas, the adopted daughter of General Julio Sangully, the Cuban patriot, was married to William Wallace Lawton, of Havana, Cuba, at 9 o'clock last evening, in the rectory of he Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Ninth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Hughes, and it was followed by a small reception at the home of General and Mrs Sangully, No. 68 West Ninety-first-st. The bride, who was given away by General Sanguily, wore a gown of white satin brocade, and a veil of tulle caught up with white roses and blies of the val-Her bridesmaids, in gowns of white silk muslin, trimmed with lace, were the bridegroom's sister. Miss Maria Lawton, and Miss Arrango. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Henry Lawton, of Hudson, N. Y. The ushers were James Lawton and George Lawton, of Hudson, brothers of the bridegroom; Slaney Lawton, of Tarrytown, nis cousin, and John Grannis of Sing Sing. After a trip Mr. Lawton will take his bride to Havana, Cuba, where they will make their home.

Miss Martha Morton, the playwright, was married to Herman Conheim, of this city, at the home of the bride's mother. No. 105 Union-ave., Saratoga. yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harris, of this city, in the presence by the Rev. Dr. Harris, of this city, in an prevail of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Conheim started for the Adirondacks soon after they were wedded. The bride will return to this city in time to be present at the first night's performance of her new play, entitled "A Bachelor's Romance." on September 2). The couple will live in this city.

### AN IRISH PRELATE HERE.

Bishop John J. Clancy, of the Diocese of Elphin, County Sigo, Ireland, was one of the passengers who arrived on the White Star steamship Majestic yesterday. He was met at the pler by a number of friends who had known him in Ireland.

Bishop Clancy is the youngest bishop in Ireland. He said that he had great admiration for America, He said that he had great admiration for America, and was glad of the opportunity to come here. He declared that the principal object of his visit was to see his brother, who lived in Canandalgua, N. Y. He will also try to see as much of the country as possible. He will call on Archbishap Corrigan and other clerical friends here, and on Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore.

Asked the condition of affairs in Ireland, Bishop Clancy said that business was dull in Slico, and the mills and factories were running only four days a week.

### JOHN STONE FAMILY REUNION.

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 25 (Special) -The John Stone Association held its eleventh annual reunion at Merwin's Beach to-day. There were nearly one hundred present from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey and other States. The Rev. Joel Stone Ives presided. At the business meeting a new constitution was presented and adopted, retaining the name of the series of the ser The Rev. Joel Stone Ives presided. DEATH OF A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

Converse 1. Graves dropped dead vesterday morning just as he was mounting the steps of his boarding-house. No. 134 East Twelfth-st. He had been stricken with apoplexy. Mr. Graves was sixty-five years old, and was in his day a wellknown theatrical man. His most notable work, perhaps, was the production of Sardou's "Theodora" on an elaborate scale, some eleven or twelve years ago. Miss Lillian Olcott starred in that proyears ago. Miss Lintan elective starred in that production. Twenty-five years ago he was connected with "Tom" Maguire's theatres in San Francisco. Another production of his was "The Soldier's Trust." in which George C. Bonface starred. Graves had sisters living in Portland, Me., and he visited them about six weeks ago. He was in good health when he left them. He had a brother in San Francisco.

#### THE FLEUR DE LYS SAILS FOR HALIFAX. The schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, of the New-

York Yacht Club, owned by George Lord Day, sailed from this port yesterday for Hallfax. sailed from this port yesterday for Halifax Mr. and Mrs. Day with a few friends were on board, and they expect to be gone about two months.

Mr. Day has sent \$5,900 to the widow of the Norwegian sailor. Hous Carlson, who was lost overboard from the Fleur de Lys on the 18th inst. on the voyage from Southampton to this city.

### MOVEMENTS OF MONSIGNOR MARTINELLI.

next Saturday as the guest of the Augustinian Order, of which he is a member. On Sunday he will go to Philadelphia to assist the Augustinians in a elebration on that day. Later he will stop at Bryn Mawr. He will return to Washington in about two weeks. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the Delegate, has returned from his summer variation of several weeks. Moneignor Sharetti starts to-day for an out-ing of several weeks in Connecticut. The delegation has no important question before it this summer, and the work is of a routine nature.

Washington, Aug. 25.-Monsigner Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will remain at Atlantic City